

The Daily Press has a larger City circulation than any other journal, and outside the city has three times the circulation of any other journal.

(OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.)
POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

General Circular.—The Postmaster General has issued a circular to all the post offices of the Post Office Department, requiring them to publish the names of all uncalled persons in the newspaper, and to make a general announcement that no one can be nominated for office, unless he is a citizen of the United States, and that no one can be elected to any office, unless he is a citizen of the United States.

These are the only restrictions placed upon the nomination of persons for office.

J. H. STEWART, Postmaster.

Advertisement—We publish the Press and Pioneer, for the benefit of our friends in April last, under the heading of "Advertiser," and we have now received a copy of the same, and will publish it again.

Papers... \$140.40
Pioneer... 30.85

Excess of Papers over Pioneer... \$104.55

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BILL DEFATED.

It is with great regret we have to announce that the Bill granting aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad has been defeated.

The bill was the subject of a very animated debate in the House on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—an abstract of which we give on our second page. On Friday the bill was laid on the table by a vote of 76 yeas and 56 nays—23 majority against the bill. From this record it will be seen that nearly all the members from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois—and some of those from Missouri voted against the bill. The whole influence of the Central Pacific and of the Central of Western States especially interested the bill so that it was cast almost solid front against this favorite measure of the State of the Northwest belt. Thaddeus Stevens spoke for an hour in earnest advocacy of the bill—and Mr. Bingham of Ohio urged its passage—but Farnsworth, and Washburne of Illinois fought with extraordinary ferocity. The latter described it as "the most gigantic scheme of public plunder ever brought into the House of Representatives."

We are inclined to think we could mention two or three schemes which excelled it in these predatory respects. One of these was the Illinois Ship Canal scheme of which Messrs. Farnsworth and Washburne were and still are earnest advocates. The other is the Central Pacific Railroad bill which also had their support.

These atrabilious Suckers and avaricious Hoosiers can see nothing but "gigantic schemes of public plunder" in every measure which is proposed for the development and section of country but Illinois and the Northwest. They are at attack with frightful means of economy when it is proposed to build a railroad of less than a thousand miles in length which would carry the route of interoceanic commerce far north of St. Louis and Chicago, but when it is proposed to bridge the vast deserts of the Central route at ten times the cost, or dig a muddy ditch through Illinois, they are transported with generous enthusiasm over the magnificent resources of the West, and with a beautifully blustering zeal for the development of the Great West. The Great West with them means Illinois, and development with them means the Illinois Ship Canal. Very well, gentlemen, "we shall meet again at Phillips."

RUNABOUT.

We received yesterday the following telegraphic dispatch:

WASHINGTON, April 30, 1866.

Editor's Press.—A bill has passed the House for the survey of the Cannon and Zumbro rivers, and also of the Mississippi river above St. Paul, with a view to the improvement of the L. DONNELLY.

The Cannon and the Zumbro rivers are extremely fortunate in being within the limits of Mr. Donnelly's District. Those excellent trout streams are doubtless indebted to that auspicious circumstance for the flattering compliment which Congress has paid them in selecting them above the Mississippi below St. Paul, the Minnesota, the Missouri, and other navigable rivers of the West, as the special and exclusive objects of its distinguished consideration.

The whole Northwest has been for years importuning Congress for the improvement of its great high-way, the Upper Mississippi, and the Legislature of Minnesota has time and again memorialized the same body for the improvement of the Mississippi river, the commercial value of one third the State, and the special and exclusive objects of its distinguished consideration.

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The arrest of Jotham Henderson, one of the editors of the Louisville Journal, on a charge of complicity in the frauds at Nashville, occasioned a serious conflict of jurisdiction between the military officer and Judge Baldwin, of the United States District Court, in Kentucky. The Judge has ordered the arrest of Gena, G. Davis, and J. C. Davis, and some of his subordinates. The latter refuse to submit to arrested. In the meantime Henderson has been sent to Nashville, where his trial is now in progress.

THE FENIANS.

Particulars of the Seizures of the Schooner Pray at Eastport.

One Hundred and Twenty-Two Cases of Arms Captured.

The Boston Journal of the 25th inst., gives the following account of the seizure of arms and equipments at Eastport, Maine:

The vessel being possessed by Captain of the d'Urberville, of New York, had sailed from Portland with munitions of war for the Fenians. He received instructions from Washington to land and consult with United States District Attorney, D. C. Tracy, of Boston. Mr. Tracy telegraphed to Collector Long to send the vessel or cargo unless the arms and cargo lay under the guns of the gun-boats when she had in charge by her the following day. The vessel had been detected. Next morning the remaining 122 cases were seized at Eastport, and were held in charge of Capt. H. W. Hanford, of the other part, on the 30th day of September, 1865. The vessel was captured by the Fenians, and was sent to the port of New York, and near Lake Vermilion as a reservation.

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The Saint Paul Press.
SAINT PAUL, MAY 1, 1866.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

—It has been decided by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue that all expense for instance upon property and all actual losses in business may be deducted from a gross income of the year, but losses sustained after December 1st, losses incurred in the prosecution of one kind of business may be deducted from gains in another, but not from those portions of income derived from fixed investments, such as bonds, mortgages, rents and the like. It is decided that persons trading about the country as agents or manufacturers or dealers, sending orders to goods to agents or firms only, such as salaried clerks, or men hired by the month, should not be required to take license as commercial brokers.

—On Sunday afternoon two men named Evans and Edwards were shot by the vigilante committee of Jersey county, Illinois. On Thursday a man named Prusong was shot at Hartford, Lauding, for the same offence. Another named Rollins was shot near the same place, but was not killed, and made his escape. A man named Park had been shot and killed at the State's evidence, and gave the names of about sixty of the gang who had been shooting horses in the counties of Calhoun and Jersey, Illinois. These severe proceedings will no doubt put a stop now to horse stealing in those portions of Illinois.

—The English cattle plague reached its week ending March 23rd, an increasing number of cases of the malady. The number of cases reached 13,034. The week before that amounted to 4,701, and that for the ensuing March 17th, 4,001. There are, therefore, good grounds for fearing that the disease has passed its worst stages, and is now dying out. Meanwhile the Courts of Quarter Sessions throughout the country have taken action on the new orders issued by the Royal Council.

—At the trial, in New York, of Otto Henssleher, the shipper of strong-arms, the following description of the properties of the oil came out in evidence: it is absurd; second, it is palatable; third, it is durable; fourth, it has more concentration of power than gunpowder. The inventor of the oil, in his testimony, said he had been experimenting upon the effect of the oil when mixed with sawdust, and his impression was that the mixture would prove more dangerous than gunpowder.

—The health of Jeff Davis is rapidly failing. His wife has been granted permission to visit him.

—Speaker Colfax, on the 21st, gave his opinion that Congress could not take recess after the first of July.

—The late Dr. S. Dickinson had an income upon his line of \$35,000.

—Henry F. Durant, Esq., a well known lawyer of Boston, Mass., has turned pro-tem.

—Judge Hatch and Judge Williamson, of Iowa, who went to Texas, have returned to their old homes, and report it impossible for Union men to live in Texas under the present plan of reconstruction.

—Messrs. Evarts, Clifford and Roosevelt have been retained by the Government for the trial of Jeff Davis, which is expected to take place after Mr. Speed's return to the west.

—The mountain steamer Nugget, owned at St. Louis by Mr. McPherson and Capt. Kidder, has sunk near Sioux City, on the upper Missouri river, and will prove a total loss. Her hull and cargo are fully insured in St. Louis and Eastern companies.

—As the steamer Windsor was unloading freight at the Union station, she exploded at 4 P.M. on Saturday evening, killing four persons, and wounding twenty-four. The explosion was occasioned by a barrel of benzine leaking, which ignited a lamp. The flame instantly spread in all directions, and in a few seconds the buildings and the fireboat Windsor were wrapped in flames. A lamentable loss of life occurred on the boat. The Windsor gives the name of 120 to the freight docked at the Union station, and is supposed to be bound for the port of Liverpool.

—The Secretary of the Treasury, under whom the bill for the reduction of the Customs is now being considered, has recommended that the bill be introduced in the House of Representatives, and that it be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

—The Fenian movement, the re-organization of the border, and the evacuation of the Canadian frontier are occupying the attention of the public.

—New York, April 27.—The Fenians are evacuating the Canadian frontier. Much indignation has been excited by orders at Eastport to that effect. There is murmuring among those who wanted a right before leaving. Hundreds of Fenians are en route home, their arms having been captured by the U. S. authorities.

—Sweeny's wing under the following name is occupying the attention of all. The name is Sweeny, and he is aiming at Ogdensburg, where they are about to be marching in large numbers, and that artillery and small arms shall be sent to the provost at the end of the day.

—Milwaukee, April 27.—A paper at Milwaukee says: "Capt. Alonzo M. Sweeny, of the 12th Indiana, who on the 26th was suddenly ill, and was supposed dead on the 22d. While watching by the corpse on the 23d, his wife received a motion of the body, and soon after a second motion was observed by others present. A physician was called, resuscitated, and the young man awoke from the dead face of death alive."

—The steam boiler at the Marion steel works, at Marion, Ohio, exploded on the 26th, killing two men instantly—Benjamin Marden, a nephew of Messrs. Stephen and Peter Marden, and a German by the name of Franz Hirschman.

—Gen. Howard, on the 24th, received from Mr. Sumner Peto and Mr. Russell Knobell, of Boston, a check which will recently visit his country, a contribution of £50 from each, which they respectfully applied for the relief of the destitute and suffering freedmen of the Southern States.

—Goway at St. Louis is telling a funny story of the separation of a newly-married couple. Their brilliant wedding, regal presents, and a sumptuous party daily characterized a scene a short time ago. The separation was caused by an alleged act of personal cruelty to the wife. The husband was a retired officer.

—Messrs. Chas. Lane & Co., of Boston, sold out their entire stock of wool, about 300,000 pounds, on the 27th. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited. The wool was sold at prices ranging from \$2 to \$33 per pound, in accordance with the market, to 20,000 pounds. The wool was mainly of high quality. Ohio deer wool brought the highest price.

—General Grant's visit to Richmond was made with many pleasing incidents and gratifications, which were looked to the eye in large numbers, but, however, doubt, but during his stay he was often respectively by such persons as Robert Gould, ex-rebel commissioner for exchange of prisoners, General Joseph Anderson, of the Confederate forces, Major Mayo, General Wadsworth and General Lynde and Merleboth, Hill, Carter, Walker, Hines and many other influential citizens. The ladies also called freely on Mrs. Grant, and every one who called manifested becoming feelings and sentiments. The railroad company placed a special car at his disposal. The steamer Mississippi brought him a large suit of clothes. The ladies were anxious for the same, and even ones vied to contribute to his comfort and pleasure. He dined once with General Turner, temporally commanding, visited Fox Harrison and other points of interest, and has promenaded Washington well pleased.

—Isaac Henderson was arrested at Louisville on the 23d, by General Davis, to be sent to General Thomas' command. A writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Henderson, from United States District Judge Ballard, was served on General Davis, who, in accordance with General Thomas' instructions, refused to obey it. Henderson still remains in custody of the United States officers.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

—Interesting from Fort Laramie and the adjoining Indian tribes.

From the Denver News, 29th.

Captain Drake, of the Eleventh Ohio, who arrived at Fort Laramie yesterday, gives us some interesting items about the condition of that post. There are now some seven hundred Indians in the vicinity, and the arrival of the Commissioners, at the request of Col. Maynader, who seems to have great influence with them, they remain entirely off the march, and the country is in perfect safety.

He informed Capt. Drake that the late rebellion he was instigated to hostilities against the people of the United States. This is another.

Mr. Wright addressed the House in support of the bill. The immense grant of land, he said, owned by the company, should not be more than as much needed, and there should be an ample margin upon the part of the company to meet the debts of the nation.

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NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.
Interesting Debate in the House.

The Measure Defeated.

A Majority of Twenty Against It.

WASHINGTON, April 26.

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The House rejected the unfinished business of the session, being the Northern Pacific Railroad bill.

Mr. Stevens' substitute provides that no warrants for said lands shall be issued to the government in advance of the completion of the acts of the trustees of the road required by the charter.

Mr. Farnsworth made an argument against the bill, referring to the Chicago board of trade and procuring from it a circular requesting members from Illinois to vote for the bill. He argued that the bill would be liable under this bill, and the amount was \$90,000.

He sent the bill to the Senate.

Mr. Hardin was unwilling to add a dollar to the bill.

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Railroads.**NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH.**

VIA
Winona & St. Peter R.R.
Connecting with the
Minn. Stage Co.'s Line for La Grosse.
Passenger trains start from the morning
reach Winona the same day.
Trains leave Winona at 6 A.M. and 1 P.M.
P.M. and 10 P.M. leaves Winona at 10 A.M.
For tickets apply to the Minn. Stage
Company's office.

H. C. ATKINS,
Superintendent.

March 1, 1866.

1866.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Quickest, Cheapest and Most Com-
fortable Route to the East.

On and after MONDAY, March 26th, 1866,
trains will move as follows:**GOING SOUTH.**

Leave Minneapolis	12.30 P.M.
Minneapolis	1.20 P.M.
Waukesha	2.00 P.M.
Waukesha	2.30 P.M.
Waukesha	3.00 P.M.
Waukesha	3.30 P.M.
Waukesha	4.00 P.M.
Waukesha	4.30 P.M.
Waukesha	5.00 P.M.
Waukesha	5.30 P.M.
Waukesha	6.00 P.M.
Waukesha	6.30 P.M.
Waukesha	7.00 P.M.
Waukesha	7.30 P.M.
Waukesha	8.00 P.M.
Waukesha	8.30 P.M.
Waukesha	9.00 P.M.
Waukesha	9.30 P.M.
Waukesha	10.00 P.M.
Waukesha	10.30 P.M.
Waukesha	11.00 P.M.
Arrive Winona	11.30 P.M.

Arrive Winona

Arrive St. Paul

Arrive Minneapolis

Arrive Winona

Arrive St. Paul

THE CITY.

FIRE ON THE LA CROSSE RAILROAD.

DESTRUCTION OF DE HAVEN'S CLOTHES TRUNK AND OTHER EXPRESS GOODS.

The arrival yesterday of the Northern Belle, from La Crosse furnished the unpleasant intelligence that a car load of express goods, destined for this point, was destroyed on the Mississippi River bridge at St. Paul, between Mendota and Mendota's Ferry, on Saturday evening, and among other valuable property involved in the destruction, was the new carriage for De Haven's Imperial Circus.

The car destroyed was one of three laden with express freight, and it is supposed that the accident which caused the fire set fire to some of the canvas covers. The damage was seen when the train was between Bangor and La Crosse, and the cars were soon after switched-off and the burning car detached from the others. By this time the fire had made so much progress, that it was impossible to save any of the freight on that car, which was estimated to be worth about twenty thousand dollars.

This unfortunate accident will prove a severe blow to many parties, but to none more so than G. W. De Haven & Co., who at the most unpropitious moment, the most important article of their outfit for the Imperial Circus, which was best serving the service of the world, was lost.

They are jolting them at close prices, and invite the attention of all country dealers. More expected by every boat.

METROPOLITAN RESTAURANT.—Mr.

C. S. Smith and Capt. Otto Preher have established a first class restaurant and saloon above the hotel, and the place is well known.

It is a spacious room, with a large balcony overlooking the river, and the Captain's wife, Mrs. Preher, is a belle.

This is a fine restaurant, and is bound to be successful, for with Mr. Smith's experience and the Captain's wife, there is nothing to fear.

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BUREAU BILL.—The first regular meeting of the "Simple Club" will be held on Friday evening, at eight o'clock, in Everts' Block. All persons interested are requested to be present.

DENTAL DISEASES.—THE THREE

most common diseases that prevail

are toothache, sore throat, and

cough, and the remedies for these

will be explained.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

TUESDAY ARRIVALS are the arrivals during

Sunday and Monday.

SAUCER, from St. Louis.

DAVENPORT, from St. Louis.

ITASCA, from Dubuque.

DUBLIN, from La Crosse.

SOCKER STATE, from St. Louis.

ADDIE, from La Crosse.

NORTHERN BELLE, from La Crosse.

DIAMOND JOE, from Dubuque.

MOLLIE MUBER, from Mankato.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, from Mankato.

G. H. GRAY, from Mendoza.

DEPARTURES.

DURING the same time the following boats departed:

BURLINGTON, for St. Louis.

NEW YORK, for St. Louis.

TACOMA, for Dubuque.

DUBLIN, from Dubuque.

MOLLIE MUBER, for Mankato.

CHIPPEWA FALLS, from Mankato.

G. H. GRAY, from Mendoza.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

THE Davenport brought up the last detachment of troops of the 10th Infantry, and after touching at the landing, she put the soldiers on board the Fort. The regimental band and a company of the 10th Infantry were sold by the Dublin. Josefa, from St. Paul, went to Mendota for grain and flour.

DEALMANCOAL.—Ladies who wish to practice this beautiful art can find a rich variety of designs, with the brushes, varnishes, printed instructions, &c., &c., at R. O. Sweeney & Co., 219 Third street, near the depot.

NEWSPAPERS.

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The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, MAY 2, 1866.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

In marriage the heart of a widow is like a furnished apartment, where one is apt to find something left there by a former lodger.

— Mayor Monroe and Allerton Nixon of New Orleans have been indicted. Admiral Farragut dispensed of the charge against Monroe, which was that he attempted to promote the assassination of Com. Butler.

— "Isn't it pleasant to be surrounded by such a crowd of ladies?" said a pretty woman to a popular lecturer. "Yes," said he, "but it would be pleasanter to be surrounded by one."

A prominent city undertaker is bus-making a very large stock of caskets, in view of the approach of cholera, and appears to be enjoying himself very much. The hundreds of wooden caskets there is no one that is prepared. It is suggested of late in town.

A young widow had married a old man, but never speaks of him again—she said, "The second husband at first greatly remonstrated, 'I guess' said the young wife, pausing, 'you'll want me to remember you when you're dead and gone.'

— Senator Morrill has been directed by the Postmaster Committee to repair a toll granite causeway to be dedicated, property-owning citizens, soldiers and sailors, of color in the District.

Says the Boston Tribune of the two brothers who have been singing there: "None of the Yale students period his hair in the middle."

— A Washington friend says the Providence Journal, with us the following note:

An application—principally himself, I suppose, to the Interior Department at Washington, being before the Board for the examination of clerks, the day was passed quietly. Mr. —— answered, "No, sir; I am

"— "Who you propose to put like into a store, Mrs. Farnham?" asked a friend. "Yes," replied the old lady, "but I will postpone to know which. Some tell me that the wholesale trade is bad, but I believe the ring will be the most bountiful to him."

— Mr. Sprague, of Rhode Island, is descended from a Washington father, and is a member of the family. He looks exactly like his father. — He has a very handsome young son, the gallant — a mere boy, his thick brown hair, where nearly all the other heads are bald or gray, his slight figure, his delicate features and his frank smile, make him appear years younger than he really is. He very much in his dress, wearing simple very handsome suits, and not appearing to care in the same clothes as many of the Senators do. Mr. Sprague makes no attempt at grace.

— Two gentlemen had a "duel" in Congress, recently. They met by moonlight, and engaged in a match with pistols, each taking up the position of his own chamber. Both were naturally satisfied, as no man was hurt. Probably the reason Harry Wood was shot, was the wise action of the seconds, who put powder only in the pistol. Afterwards, the popping of pistol shots gave way to the popping of champagne corks, while the participants awoke to headachy.

— A reverend sportsman was once boasting of his infinite skill in shooting a hawk. "It's said a Quaker was present, I've heard, I would take my seat in a place where I could be sure of not being disturbed by the fire of January, to the last of December." "Why, where would you go?" "Into my study."

— The Hon. Samuel J. Bayard, General estimator that fifteen years, would be required to settle the claims under the proposed law for the equalization of houses. The business now in the Second Auditor's office is sufficient to keep the present clerical force of three hundred men employed five days a week, and the claims filed on the first of April, 1865, have been fully investigated upon and disposed of in March, 1865. It is estimated at the Fourth Auditor's office, which has charge of the settlement of all naval accounts, that upwards of thirty millions of dollars will be required to equalize the bonuses to sailors alone.

— "Right, Miss C." said a gentleman the other evening, "why are ladies so fond of others?" "How stupid!" replied she; "isn't it natural that a lady should like a good offer?"

— The Hon. Samuel J. Bayard, in a letter to the Philadelphia Age, has shown that the right of a member of a legislative body to vote in himself was officially recognized in the case of the United States in 1829, in the case of Dr. Barnes.

— In a recent conversation Alexander H. Stephens spoke in high terms of the Bostonians. He said they were persons that one could depend upon in any emergency. If they have laws, they enforced them. If they had peculiar views they defended them, but would not be compelled to act upon an opposite principle.

— "I have just had such an ordinary walk in the park," said a friend.

— John Brown's soul has gone to edit newspapers. The following public journal is sent to you by a friend: "The Color of Tomorrow, Nashville; The Consolier, Baltimore; Maryland Christian Record, Philadelphia; Anglo-African, New York; Pacific Appeal, San Francisco; California; Elevator, San Francisco, California; Oregon Citizen, Cincinnati; New Orleans Tribune, National, Mississippi, Alabama; Local Georgia, Atlanta, Georgia.

— The Secretary of War has accepted the resignation of Major Charles H. Frémont, 1st United States Infantry. The following officers have been honorably mustered out of service:

Captains Alfonso S. Gear, J. K. Russell, Geo. W. McPherson, John McIntosh, John Pow, John H. Gough, G. L. Lovell, Edward Graves, Charles H. Frémont, and the additional paymasters, Wm. T. Clark and A. Sabine; Major H. E. Tremain and Captain Silas Ramsey; aides-de-camp, Capt. Charles Sprau and Fred. H. Wilson; assistant adjutants, Captains Marvin D. Daffey and Fletcher C. Smith, and the commissary of supplies, Alexander Leclerc.

— President Lincoln, in his speech to the story of himself. He was riding one day on the top of a stagecoach in Illinois, when the driver asked him to "travel." "I never use horses," was Mr. Lincoln's reply. "I can't afford to do so." "Don't you travel?" "I was born in the next street just thirty-two years ago."

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Captains Alfonso S. Gear, J. K. Russell, Geo. W. McPherson, John McIntosh, John Pow, John H. Gough, G. L. Lovell, Edward Graves, Charles H. Frémont, and the additional paymasters, Wm. T. Clark and A. Sabine; Major H. E. Tremain and Captain Silas Ramsey; aides-de-camp, Capt. Charles Sprau and Fred. H. Wilson; assistant adjutants, Captains Marvin D. Daffey and Fletcher C. Smith, and the commissary of supplies, Alexander Leclerc.

— President Lincoln, in his speech to the story of himself. He was riding one day on the top of a stagecoach in Illinois, when the driver asked him to "travel." "I never use horses," was Mr. Lincoln's reply. "I can't afford to do so." "Don't you travel?" "I was born in the next street just thirty-two years ago."

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SOLDIERS' BOUNTY TAX.

GLENCOE, MINN., April 21, 1866.
Editor, St. Paul Press:

Will you please publish the law exempting soldiers' property from bounty tax, passed by the last session of the legislature, and oblige many interested.

Very respectfully,

A. H. RUEEP.

The Murderer Probst.

From the Philadelphia Sunday Times.

We have seen the murderer Probst in Moymensing, before the inquest on the remains of his victim, who was the Court of Quarter Sessions, where he was condemned to death.

Probst said, "I am innocent. Chief Franklin, that he would welcome the hour that brought his execution. He is dragging out hours of unutterable misery, and looks forward to death as a welcome relief. He is imprisoned on the charge of killing his wife, and the wife, upon the trial, was found guilty of the murder, and he was sentenced to death."

Section 1. Whenever it shall appear satisfactory evidence to the authorities of the State that any person has been guilty of the murder of his wife, or any other person, for the purpose of getting rid of her, or for the purpose of getting rid of any other person, the Legislature shall pass a law to that effect.

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

Section 2. Whenever it shall appear that any soldier has been guilty of the murder of his wife, or any other person, for the purpose of getting rid of her, or for the purpose of getting rid of any other person, the Legislature shall pass a law to that effect.

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

Section 3. Whenever it shall appear that any soldier has been guilty of the murder of his wife, or any other person, for the purpose of getting rid of her, or for the purpose of getting rid of any other person, the Legislature shall pass a law to that effect.

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

Section 4. Whenever it shall appear that any soldier has been guilty of the murder of his wife, or any other person, for the purpose of getting rid of her, or for the purpose of getting rid of any other person, the Legislature shall pass a law to that effect.

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

Section 5. Whenever it shall appear that any soldier has been guilty of the murder of his wife, or any other person, for the purpose of getting rid of her, or for the purpose of getting rid of any other person, the Legislature shall pass a law to that effect.

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

Section 6. Whenever it shall appear that any soldier has been guilty of the murder of his wife, or any other person, for the purpose of getting rid of her, or for the purpose of getting rid of any other person, the Legislature shall pass a law to that effect.

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

Section 7. Whenever it shall appear that any soldier has been guilty of the murder of his wife, or any other person, for the purpose of getting rid of her, or for the purpose of getting rid of any other person, the Legislature shall pass a law to that effect.

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

Section 8. Whenever it shall appear that any soldier has been guilty of the murder of his wife, or any other person, for the purpose of getting rid of her, or for the purpose of getting rid of any other person, the Legislature shall pass a law to that effect.

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

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AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

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AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

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AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

Section 12. Whenever it shall appear that any soldier has been guilty of the murder of his wife, or any other person, for the purpose of getting rid of her, or for the purpose of getting rid of any other person, the Legislature shall pass a law to that effect.

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

Section 13. Whenever it shall appear that any soldier has been guilty of the murder of his wife, or any other person, for the purpose of getting rid of her, or for the purpose of getting rid of any other person, the Legislature shall pass a law to that effect.

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

Section 14. Whenever it shall appear that any soldier has been guilty of the murder of his wife, or any other person, for the purpose of getting rid of her, or for the purpose of getting rid of any other person, the Legislature shall pass a law to that effect.

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

Section 15. Whenever it shall appear that any soldier has been guilty of the murder of his wife, or any other person, for the purpose of getting rid of her, or for the purpose of getting rid of any other person, the Legislature shall pass a law to that effect.

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

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AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

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AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying the bounties of their regiments, for the purpose of getting rid of their wives, or any other person.

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AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from paying

Railroads.

NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH.
VIA
Winona & St. Peter R.R.
Connecting with the
Minn. Stage Co.'s Line for La Crosse.
Passenger tickets on board in the morning
reach Winona the same day.
Trunks, baggage, etc., will be sent to St. Paul & Minn. Stage Co. via Winona.
For tickets apply to the Minnesota Stage
Company's office.

H. C. ATKINS,
Superintendent.

March 1, 1866.

1866. SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Quickest, Cheapest and Most Com-

fortable Route to the East.

On and after MONDAY, March 18, 1866,

Trunks will be sent to St. Paul &

GOING SOUTH.

Lake Minneapolis. 120 P.M.

Westcott. 5:20 A.M.

Rosemont. 5:20 A.M.

Minneapolis. 5:20 A.M.

Castle Rock. 5:20 A.M.

Dundas. 5:20 A.M.

Ardenia. 5:20 A

THE CITY.

The Weekly Press, for the current week, is sold this morning. It contains a vast amount of reading matter of general interest, and is for sale at the counter ready for mailing.

A Communication from Mr. MARKOON.—Editor, St. Paul Press:—As many of the readers of your paper are my friends, I must say to you to let me correct in your columns the mistakes occurring in the report in Wednesday's issue concerning the action of the Third Ward Aldermen in relation to that dread nightmare, the St. Peter street grade. The facts are these:

A bridge existed between one or two gentlemen on the one side, and about the whole line of the street on the other, as to the grade. The former wished, very naturally, to retain the old grade; the latter, believing, upon unguessed grounds, that the old grade had been too much raised, and was very much settled, made for the benefit of other two pieces of property on the opposite hill than with a view to the general interests of the street and of the city, wished the grade changed to a standard of their own. This matter had been before the City Council, and another for nearly two years, and was referred to this section for the purpose of acquainting our business men with the firm of Bassett & Co., which he represents. Mr. S. has with him the best of references, such as the Hon. Chauncey L. Filley, recently Mayor of St. Louis; Clark, Parsons & Co., Cashier State Savings Association, St. Louis; also Messrs. Clegg & Co., oil well known business men of the highest standing. These gentlemen certify that Messrs. Bassett & Co. have ample capital, are honorable men and have every facility for transacting business. We trust our shipper will remember this home when sending consignments to St. Louis.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—Dr. C. D. Williams has removed to the house of Dr. Foster on Second street, nearly opposite Keunt's Hotel. Office as usual, next door. May 1st, 1866.

The Imperial Circus.—The appointments which have been made by the agents of the Imperial Circus will be filled, and notice given of the time as soon as it is definitely known when the canvas will arrive in this city.

Artillery for Minnesota.—The Government has furnished to this State, from the St. Louis arsenal, eight field pieces with caissons and equipments, and they reached this city last evening on the steamer Peacock. They are all new and are handsome specimens of fine artillery.

Death of Major Dean.—Major Daniel W. Dean, Paymaster of the United States army, who spent last winter in this city, and is well known in military circles, died in Westfield, New York, in the 18th April.

What can I say? I am sorry for Mr. J. H. Smith, of St. Paul, who is very anxious to become correct in your columns the mistakes occurring in the report in Wednesday's issue concerning the action of the Third Ward Aldermen in relation to that dread nightmare, the St. Peter street grade. The facts are these:

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RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

Milwaukee, from Dubuque.

Sucker State, from St. Louis.

St. Paul, from La Crosse.

Vicksburg, from Louisville.

Jalna, from St. Paul.

Mollie Mohair, from Mankato.

Stella Whipple, from Mankato.

DEPARTURES.

Milwaukee, for Dubuque.

Sucker State, for St. Louis.

Phil Sheridan, La Crosse.

Melville Mohair, for Milwaukee.

St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, for St. Paul.

St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, for St. Paul.

Shipper.

Slippers will be sent the usual charge of five cents per 100 pounds by shipper, and consisting to:

BORUP & CHAMPLIN, Agents.

ROBERTSON'S NISSEY, Sunnay, average, two and a half miles directly west of J. C. Burback's Residence, where there is sale for an average of \$100 per month, for room, food, fire, taxes, carriage, laundry, chamber maid, and other expenses, \$100 per month.

INN, for Dubuque, \$100 per month.

Addie, for Dubuque, \$100 per month.

Pembina, for St. Louis, 100 A. M.

Jalna, for Mankato, 11 A. M.

Stella Whipple, for Mankato, 6 P. M.

A GREAT REVENGE OF BUSINESS was visible on the levee yesterday.

The Sucker State, from St. Louis, brought up 131 cabin passengers, and a large number of steerage passengers, mostly emigrants, some are eastern speculators, many are travelers for pleasure, and hundreds are invalids seeking relief by air and water, and everything necessary for once going to work.

A DISPATCH FROM WABASH says the Addie Johnson passed there last evening with passengers and loaded down with freight.

THE PIONEER, Captain M. Green, reached Dubuque yesterday evening.

John and Jones, the obliging clerks, will accept them for manifolds. The Pioneer is an excellent hotel and goes on this morning.

WILLIAM MARKOON.

LOOKS CHEERFUL.—Our crowded levee looks as blooming as the display window of a French milliner. It is constantly crowded with emigrants, and vast numbers of steamers are now here. Here steamers are few, however, arriving from Pittsburg, Louisville, St. Louis, Indiana, La Crosse, or the wide lakes, loaded with freight and passengers; and it is not an uncommon sight to see between one and two thousand passengers on board, while the space of a few hours. Some of the European emigrants, some are eastern speculators, many are travelers for pleasure, and hundreds are invalids seeking relief by air and water, and everything necessary for once going to work.

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A DISPATCH

SAINT PAUL, MAY 4, 1866.

IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
The DAILY PRESS has a larger City circulation than any other journal, and outside the city has three times the circulation of any other journal.

(OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.)
Post Office, St. Paul, Minn., 1
February 17, 1866.

GUARANTEED.—In compliance with the regulations of the Post Office Department, requiring that all advertisements in the newspapers having the language "ADVERTISING" before the post office delivery, the publication of the same shall be subject to the penalties imposed by law.

J. H. STEWART, Postmaster.

Advertising Receipts of the Press and
Press for Six Months ending
April 1, 1866, turned over to
U. S. Assessor.
\$8,240.9
U. S. Assessor.
\$8,240.9
Excess of Press over Plowman... \$1,000.00

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

On and after May 1st, 1866, all advertisements in the DAILY PRESS will be as follows:

For each insertion, one square dollar for each insertion, each additional square

for six months, square... \$2.00

Each additional square... \$2.00

Special rates, &c., rates as in the last

insertions ordered to be kept on the first page of the DAILY PRESS will be charged double price.

This notice will be strictly adhered to, unless...

PRESS PRINTING CO.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

—Gold opened at \$128 and closed at \$127.

The raid on the negroes at Memphis was very disastrous, and as far as we are present advised, without cause. Thirty houses and five school houses were burned down, and thirty colored people killed. The negroes nearly all fled to the woods.

—The cotton and corn crops of some portions of Tennessee have been destroyed by fire.

—The Union State Convention of Ohio, to nominate candidates for the Supreme Court, will be held at Columbus, June 20th.

—In Guadaloupe, the deaths from cholera averaged seven and a quarter per cent of the population.

—Westmister's furniture factory in Cincinnati was partially destroyed by fire. Loss, \$100,000, and insured dollars.

—The New York Times' Washington dispatch says, the fate of the reconstruction report is sealed.

—Lord Monk, the Governor General of Canada, had a grand reception at Ottawa on the occasion of his arrival to take up his position.

—It appears we have a Washington clerkship

in your eye, it will be salient to consider some various figures which present themselves in the Treasury Department. There are nearly 30,000 applications on file for clerks.

About 300 new ones are received.

There are no vacancies. The force of the Department is now about 1,000 men.

There are in the Department 2,007 males, and 314 females; total, 2,381 clerks of all kinds.

—At the University of Notre Dame, St. South Bend, Indiana, a meeting was called on the 1st of May next. At least twelve Bishops and among them Archbishops Spalding and Purcell—have accepted the invitation to be present and take part in the ceremonies of blessing and erecting upon the dome of the University of Notre Dame, a colossal statue of the Virgin Mary. It is expected that the ceremony will eclipse every thing of the kind which has ever taken place in the United States.

CONGRESS.—Thursday.—In the Senate, the bill to establish telegraphic communication between the States and Canada was passed. A bill appropriating \$100,000 to John Ericson for planning the war steamer Princeton. A bill to audit war expenses of West Virginia was passed, also a resolution to cancel the printed volume of volunteer rosters, and have the same bound in leather. The postal commission bill was discussed at great length by Messrs. Howe, Polard of Vermont, and others. Some discussion was had on the amendment to the appropriation bill, prohibiting the payment of salaries to officers who had not been mustered into the service. Mr. Johnson, however, voted against the bill as it stood, and said Congress might as well refuse to appropriate money to pay the salaries of the President as to refuse to pay the salaries of officers appointed by the President. Without taking a vote, either the bill or the amendment was voted down.

In the House, the Army Bill, which had been under discussion for a long time, was recommitted to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Stevens wished to introduce a resolution of regret for the action made upon the life of the Emperor of Russia by an enemy of emancipation, but Mr. Johnson objected, when it was moved to adjourn, that it was not in order to move an amendment to an existing bill.

The amendment was voted down, and the bill was voted out.

We desire to call the attention of such of our countrymen as persist in repeating the falsehood that the proprietors of this paper are responsible for the law requiring certain delinquent tax lists to be published at St. Paul, to the letter of Judge Palmer, herewith printed, to the effect that the origin of the provision in question, and the reasons for its insertion in the tax-law. We leave the rest to their sense of justice.

The chokers should not prevail, the Eastern papers predict this will be the healthiest season ever known. Terrible as the fear of cholera may be, the work of cleansing that it induces will help to stop the ravages of those pestilential epidemics which otherwise would continue year after year to sweep into many graves more victims than cholera ever claimed.

Thus the word stood when it came before the Board of Health, and the review it seemed defective for some reason.

First, the newspaper need only be published in the county, or adjoining county, not principal and published, so as to make it strictly a local paper. If the office of publication or of delivery is in the county, the paper might be printed in that county.

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In short, *publicity and certainty* seem to be disregarded, and it was not easy to improve the law in these respects and preserve the clause requiring publication in a paper published in the county, or in an adjoining town.

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The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, MAY 4, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

LATE NEWS ITEMS.

The works of the New Haven clock manufacturer were destroyed by fire Monday morning. Twenty families are rendered homeless, and two hundred workmen thrown out of employment. The loss is estimated at \$200,000, on which there is an insurance of \$100,000.

It is reported that the Austrian minister at Washington is about to demand his release on account of Secretary Seward's letter to our minister at Vienna relative to the sending of Austrian troops to Mexico.

The Englebrechtsen, in the robbery of the Caisse (Ohio) bank were overtaken on Monday noon (Englebrecht) in the State. A sharp fight ensued, in which one of the bandits was wounded, and the captured. About \$75,000 in money was recovered.

Some disturbance has occurred on the plantation of Capt. W. U. Ker, Lander County, Alabama, between him and his negro employees. They made hostile demonstrations when he shot, wounded, and then escaped. The military authorities are investigating the case.

It is stated that the President will soon appoint a Commissioner of Agriculture, in view of the wide-spread dissatisfaction against Mr. Newell.

— It is stated that a majority of the Cabinet favor the reconstruction report.

— New York city one morning and two evening daily journals are to be established with a capital of one or two millions. All these new enterprises have been suspended, as they are not to be carried out. The stockholders will had both venture a costly piece of business.

— A destructive fire occurred at Mount Guy, early on Friday morning, which destroyed C. O'Callahan's store, together with four other stores and saloons. The火灾 was of great magnitude, and it was only saved by the wise and skillful exertions of the fire engine belonging to the Navy Yard. The entire loss is about \$20,000.

— The Copperheads, emboldened by their recent success in securing the removal of Union men from office are now endeavoring to prevent the removal of Hon. John C. Frémont, Superintendent of Public Prints. — The Hon. William H. Seward, a son of William H. Morris, an ancient spy of the National Intelligencer, and editor of one of the President's secretaries. His claims are backed. It is understood, by several others, who, until recently, cooperated with the Copperheads.

— Robinson's fort, exhibited at Williamson, Grant County, Kentucky, the night after the attack on the Company at Crittenden. When the performances were over, a party of young men, all residing in the same neighborhood, started for their homes. After traveling a short distance, they were overtaken by a party of rebels, who, having gained a young man named Collins, belonging to the other, after remarking that he was a "damned liar," drew a pistol and shot him through the head. The unfortunate young man died almost instantly, and the murderer escaped.

— Ex-Senator O. H. Browning, of Quincy, is out in a long letter, in defense of President Johnson's policy. It is some time since Mr. Browning has been heard from publicly.

— The streets of Mackinaw are now open. The proprietor Montgomery, Captain Archibald Miller, of the Grand Trunk Railway line, passed through on his way up on the 25th inst., arriving at Chicago on the 30th.

— The steamer Dunlap left Green Bay on Friday night the 25th, for Escanaba, and expects to reach that port, and returning to Green Bay on the 30th. This opens the route to Lake Superior.

— At Indianapolis, on Monday, a young man, by the name of Charles Snapp, emigrated from Germany, in the establishment of Messrs. McLean & Co., partner of Washington and Illinois streets, deliberately shot himself through the head with a pistol. The ball, entering back of the right ear and passing round the head, lodged in the base of the skull. He was in the store at the time of the accident, and, though his recovery is beyond all hope, he became perfectly quiet some time after before being laid up a bed, but was able to speak. He kept quietly to his bed, and his widow mother bending over him. The case of the set is supposed to be temporary, much arising from the shock.

— The New-Yorker (N. Y.) News gives us the following information regarding the vast accumulation of wheat at Chicago: "There are millions of bushels of wheat now lying in the store houses of Chicago, and the grain, in its present deplorable condition, will be sent to Buffalo, or to New York, or to Canada, to escape the winter. The canal boats will be filled with grain, and the port will be sent to New York, and, through the agency of Mr. Williams' motion, and the intervention of the Government members of the second section of the proposed bill, the Assemblage, viz.: That establishing the basis of representation which was before the committee an independent amendment, will be rejected. A motion was made to reconsider the resolution, and it was voted to sustain the motion, and the bill was voted to pass."

— The Income Tax. The New York Post of Friday gives the following valuable and pertinent consideration of the law and the facts on this interesting subject:

It should be remembered by tax payers that the first tax law was never fixed by the usual revenue law for the year, and schedules of incomes to the assistant assessors. The amended law of March 3, 1865, is still in force, and it is officially announced that the same will be used this year to make in accordance with the provisions, regardless of any action of Congress on the new tax bill just reported to the House.

The Senate refuses to concur in the House's action, and for an extension of time for two months, in order to permit the new law to go into operation. Taxpayers, therefore, must furnish the amount of the tax, and the Assistant Assessors in their respective districts on or before Tuesday next. The Assessor is under no legal obligation to send in the tax, but he may do so as an act of courtesy, but it is the duty of tax payers to file his office, obtain blanks, fill them up and return them. In case of neglect or refusal, the Assessors are empowered to collect the tax, or, in case of fraud, to add one hundred per cent. to the amount ascertained to be due.

The duties of income, are payable within sixty days after the return of the schedule to the Assessor—that is, on or before the 30th day of June. The income tax is to be reckoned for the year ending December 31, and the tax is 5 per cent. on the excess over \$5,000, and 16 per cent. on the excess over \$50,000. The deduction permitted are: 1. The sum of \$600, from all amounts received by national, State, county and municipal taxes paid within the year (including the income tax for last year); 2. The amount paid for rent or the rental value of any honest services received by the taxpayer or his family, in his own right or in the right of his wife; 3. The amount paid for naval or ordinary rations, taking the average of the preceding five years. These are all the deductions that can be made.

— The income tax is to be collected proportionately with the sum paid by law, and the collectors are invested with full power to take legal proceedings for distinct and collection. The proper service of the time and manner of payment will therefore save the taxpayer much trouble."

Antiseptics, Disinfectants and Deodorizers.

Editor of the Press:

A full table of antiseptic bodies would be very numerous, so far as they do salts of every kind, whether acids, alkalies or neutral, fixed or volatile, as well as all astringent and gummy, resinous masters; so we shall confine ourselves to those substances mostly in use, giving results of each, and showing their powers.

Liquor is antiseptic so long as its elasticity is preserved, but it loses its efficacy whatever to arrest putrefaction when it is converted into carbonic acid.

Metallic salts are disinfectants. Their bases unite with sulphide of hydrogen thus destroying a very common and deleterious gas connected with most instances of putrefaction.

Chloride of zinc has been extensively employed and acts very efficiently.

Sesquichloride of iron is exceedingly cheap, and acts most beneficially when mixed with excreted matter, indefinitely destroying effluvia.

Chlorine is the most powerful destroyer of all substances liable to undergo fermentation, liberating the nitrogenous gases, breaking up ammonium, albuminous, and cyanogenic compounds. A description of a very simple contrivance for liberating this gas, will be found at the close of this communication.

Hypochlorite of lime destroys all decaying substances, and decomposes urea, and all the animal refuse to be found in animal refuse.

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The Saint Paul Press.

SAINT PAUL, MAY 5, 1866.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

—Isigham, of Utah, wants no old women in his dominions. He wants them all to be young.

—After Dickinson is going to be married. She is in advance of most young ladies, who do not usually leave till marriage.

—Why was Powers' Greek Slave one of the most abus'd women? Answer: Because the artist chiseled her out of her clothes.

—Hook being cold at the marriage of a political opponent, exclaimed: "I am very glad to hear it." Then suddenly added, more compassionately: "And yet I don't see why I should be, poor fellow, he never did me much harm."

—I say, Jim," says one friend to another, "you're getting along well with our friend A. H. Russel in their speculation heavily; he makes anything?" "Oh, yes," says Jim, "he has made an assignment."

—Love, like the picture, often dies of excesses than of hunger; it lives on love, but it resembles those alpine flowers which feed themselves by suction from the wet clouds, and die if you sprinkle them.

—The talk of cutting off a man's nose, performed by a Miller, in Worcester, Mass., on Wednesday night, caused one of the audience — a man — to faint away. He was taken out on one of the seats.

—The question, "Does getting drunk ever advance one's happiness?" would seem to be put by the Irishman who was courted when drunk, and was asked what pleasure he derived from it. "Well, it is a taste — to faint away. He was taken out on one of the seats.

—Bishop Whitehouse, of Illinois, of the Episcopal Church in the United States, while traveling last year in Spain, consecrated the British Cemetery, near Madrid, in the suburb of Carabanchel, about one mile out of Toledo. The Bishop acted at the request of the chaplain of the British legation, and a very interesting and impressive ceremony it proved to be.

—When General Meade was at Calais, a few days ago, Lieutenant Governor Gordon, of New Brunswick, arrived at St. Stephen's, just across the harbor, and went to General Meade to say his respects, and to call upon his Excellency. The General sent word in reply that he should be on board his steamer, the Regulator, from half past two to three. The Lieutenant Governor did not come, however.

—The vote on the admission of Colorado to the Senate, April 26th, was as follows: —

—Missouri, 26; Connecticut, 26;

—Oregon, 26; Maine, 26;

—Vermont, 26; Massachusetts, 26;

—New Hampshire, 26; Rhode Island, 26;

—Connecticut, 26; New Jersey, 26;

—New York, 26; New England, 26;

—New England, 26; New England, 26;

Railroads.**NEW ROUTE EAST AND SOUTH.**

VIA
Winona & St. Peter R. R.
Coming with the
Minn. Stage Co., line for La Crosse.

Passengers leaving St. Paul in the morning
reach Winona at 8 A.M. and 7:30 P.M.
Going East leaves Winona at 3:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.
For tickets apply to the Minn. Stage
Company's office.

H. C. ATKINS,
Superintendent,
March 1, 1866.

1866.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.
MINNESOTA CENTRAL RAILWAY.

Quickest, Cheapest and Most Con-
venient Route to the East.

On and after MONDAY, March 6th, 1866.

GOING SOUTH.

Leave Minneapolis... 1:30 P.M.
Wabash... 2:20 P.M.
Waukesha... 3:30 P.M.
Milwaukee... 4:20 P.M.
Milwaukee... 6:20 P.M.
Milwaukee... 7:00 P.M.
Milwaukee... 8:00 P.M.
Milwaukee... 9:00 P.M.
Arrive Winona 10:00 P.M.

GOING NORTH.

Leave Winona... 7:30 A.M.
Milwaukee... 8:30 A.M.
Milwaukee... 9:30 A.M.
Milwaukee... 10:00 A.M.
Milwaukee... 11:00 A.M.
Milwaukee... 12:00 M.

Arrive Minneapolis... 1:30 P.M.

Fares make direct connections with the Min-
nesota Stage Company's line for La Crosse.

Arrangements have been made for securing
traveling tickets from La Crosse with a
patch and at greatly reduced rates. Through
the Minnesota Central Railway, the Stage
Company in Minneapolis, or with Burch &
Company in Winona.

Through Tickets can be purchased at La Crosse
at all stations, and at the office of the Railway Company
or at the office of the Stage Company.
Arrive at Winona.

B. C. NEPARD, Sup't.

FIRST DIVISION ST. PAUL & D

FACILE RAILROAD.

LAND DEPT., MAIN & BRANCH, 151

NOTICE

TO SETTLERS ON R.R. LANDS.

All persons claiming land at Government price
who have not yet received their certificates
are hereby notified that the Company has acquired
the fee to the Railroads located in the State
and that they will be entitled to the same
protection of their right to the lands occupied by
them as the settlers on the lands of the Company
in the same manner as the settlers on the lands of the
Company who are occupying the same.

Settlers... 7:00 P.M.

7:10, 7:20, 7:30, 7:40, 7:50, 8:00, 8:10, 8:20, 8:30, 8:40, 8:50, 9:00, 9:10, 9:20, 9:30, 9:40, 9:50, 10:00, 10:10, 10:20, 10:30, 10:40, 10:50, 11:00, 11:10, 11:20, 11:30, 11:40, 11:50, 12:00, 12:10, 12:20, 12:30, 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 2:00, 2:10, 2:20, 2:30, 2:40, 2:50, 3:00, 3:10, 3:20, 3:30, 3:40, 3:50, 4:00, 4:10, 4:20, 4:30, 4:40, 4:50, 5:00, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 5:50, 6:00, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 6:40, 6:50, 7:00, 7:10, 7:20, 7:30, 7:40, 7:50, 8:00, 8:10, 8:20, 8:30, 8:40, 8:50, 9:00, 9:10, 9:20, 9:30, 9:40, 9:50, 10:00, 10:10, 10:20, 10:30, 10:40, 10:50, 11:00, 11:10, 11:20, 11:30, 11:40, 11:50, 12:00, 12:10, 12:20, 12:30, 12:40, 12:50, 1:00, 1:10, 1:20, 1:30, 1:40, 1:50, 2:00, 2:10, 2:20, 2:30, 2:40, 2:50, 3:00, 3:10, 3:20, 3:30, 3:40, 3:50, 4:00, 4:10, 4:20, 4:30, 4:40, 4:50, 5:00, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:40, 5:50, 6:00, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 6:40, 6:50, 7:00, 7:10, 7:20, 7:30, 7:40, 7:50, 8:00, 8:10, 8:20, 8:30, 8:40, 8:50, 9:00, 9:10, 9:20, 9:30, 9:40, 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THE CITY.
A TOUR AROUND THE SUBURBS.
Activity in Gardening, Fruit Culture, Horticulture and Farming.

A brief trip around the suburbs will satisfy any one that advantage has been taken of the recent weather by the market gardeners, horticulturists and farmers, who are in the midst of their spring operations. The bushes are in full bloom; energy and labor has been used at this season of the year. The gardeners are already on hand with their early vegetables, and are able to supply the large demands of this city; the farmers are ploughing and planting, and are as busy as they well can be, the residents of the suburbs are engaged in their various pursuits, and much taste and labor are employed in adorning the numerous villas on the outskirts of this city. The planting of grapes and fruit trees, which has heretofore been sadly neglected, is now requiring a large degree of attention, and among the ornamental shrubs with which gentlemen of taste are surrounding their homes, fruit-bearing vines and trees are for the first time taking the lead.

Much of this desirable improvement is due perhaps, to the public spirit and perseverance of Col. D. A. Robertson, who has made fruit culture in Minnesota one of his special studies, and one in which he has accomplished considerable success, results, though the same are considerable monetary means. We have had the pleasure of inspecting Col. Robertson's nursery and orchard near this city, and can only say of it that it is a standing rebuke to any one who may doubt that the leading fruit culture of the country is to be found here. The Colonel has a hand of many hundred apple trees which are now beginning to bud, and which weathered the severe cold of last winter without a particle of covering or shelter. They have been severely tested, and thanks to Col. Robertson's laborious experiments, in carefully selecting a stock adapted to the country, they will bear fruit in a few years. The best way to prove conclusively that the harder varieties of apples can be successfully raised in Minnesota is at a distance of a mile or two from the nearest town. This is Thomson's CROWNING DISCOVERY.

BOULEVARD! BOULEVARD! It is a thousand times better than the daintiest lips.

ROBERTSON'S NURSERY, Summit ave., two and a half miles directly west of the corner of Summit and Franklin, contains a great number of choice, hardy, Ornamental Plants and Shrubs, also Evergreens, &c., & all adapted to Minnesota, & is in St. Paul, St. Anthony or Minneapolis without charge, catalogues sent to all applicants.

D. A. ROBERTSON,
April 25.

PAUL HENKES, Druggist, Third street, Upper Town, keeps constantly on hand J. C. Robertson's pure native wines for medicinal purposes, consisting of Blackberry, Cranberry, Currant, Raspberry, Rhubarb, native and foreign Grapes, &c., & all kinds of Wine and Beer. Also French Wines, Bourbon and Rye Whiskies, Bitters of all kinds, &c., & wholesale and retail all kinds of Drugg. Medicines and Drugg. stuffs, as well as Perfumery, Toilet Articles, at wholesale and retail. Prescriptions especially handled.

The Fire Board of New York City recommends Plastic Slate roofing. See advertisement.

The Spring Term of the District Court of Ramsey county will commence at the Court House to-morrow. The jurors have been drawn; Judge Wilkin is on hand, the lawyers are ready, so are the prisoners, and business will no doubt proceed without delay.

FIRE.—An alarm of fire was sounded at a late hour on Friday night, caused by burning of an ash barrel and a few of its surroundings on Washington street, between Third and Fourth. A policeman and a few assistants quenched the flames before they had made much progress, and the alarm subsided.

DRUNK.—A familiar seed, with numerous names, was arrested for indecency yesterday, and after a hearing before City Justice, he was fined five dollars and costs. His name was registered on the books of the police court on this occasion as Petergoode.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—The United States District Court will commence a term at Winona on the first Monday of June. The place of holding this court has recently been changed from Winona to Winona.

The Cost of Insurance on a building covered with Plastic Slate Roofing is less than on one covered with shingles. See advertisement.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, AMORY HALL.—Entrance between 118 and 107 Third street; Rev. Herrman Pleske, pastor. All services in Amory Hall, except the services of the First Baptist Church, will be held in Amory Hall, and the services of the First Baptist Church will be held in Amory Hall.

Are there any clear, positive and unequivocal statements in the Bible that all men will ultimately become holy and happy? There are many such statements, some of which will be given to-night at Amory Hall in lecture on Positive Universalism.

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The Fire Board of New York City recommends Plastic Slate roofing. See advertisement.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS.
Phil. Sheridan, La Crosse, Diamond Jo, Dunleith, Molie Mohler, Minnato, Chippewa Falls, Minnato, G. H. Gray, Minnato.

PHIL. SHERIDAN visiting the city and the parent Wives and Liques for Medical purposes at H. W. ROBINSON & CO., Rockford, Ill.

The Fire Board of New York City recommends Plastic Slate roofing. See advertisement.

BOATS LEAVING TO DAY.

War Eagle, for Duluth, at 6 A.M.

Koekuk, for La Crosse, 10 A.M.

Reserve, for St. Louis, 10 A.M.

HOATS LEAVING TO-MORROW.

Milwaukee, for Duluth, 6 A.M.

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Muscatine, for St. Louis, 10 A.M.

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Reserve, for St. Louis, 10 A.M.

HOATS LEAVING TO-MORROW.

Milwaukee, for Duluth, 6 A.M.

Phil. Sheridan, for La Crosse, 10 A.M.

Muscatine, for St. Louis, 10 A.M.

BOATS LEAVING TO DAY.

War Eagle, for Duluth, at 6 A.M.

Koekuk, for La Crosse, 10 A.M.

Reserve, for St. Louis, 10 A.M.

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